



FAO SUDAN



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FAO FOR A WORLD WITHOUT HUNGER

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New EU-funded Programme

Food Security Policy & Strategy

FAO and the European Union have signed an agreement to implement a new €8.6 million (\$US11.2 million) programme in Sudan. The Food Security Policy and Strategy Capacity Building Programme will build on the achievements made under FAO's EU-funded SIFSIA programme (Sudan Institutional Capacity Program: Food Security Information for Action). SIFSIA helped build the foundations for an integrated and coordinated food security information system through intensive capacity building activities.

Under the new programme, Red Sea, Kassala, Gedaref and Blue Nile states' capacity will be strengthened in the collection and analysis of core food security information.

The aim is to make food security-related state government decisions more inclusive and better integrated, informed, implemented and



monitored which will in turn assist federal decision making.

The programme is being implemented in partnership with the Government of Sudan's Food Security Technical Secretariat which was established under the SIFSIA programme and which has responsibility for food security data collection in Sudan.

The programme will run for the next three years.

The former Chief Technical Advisor for the completed Sudan Productive Capacity Recovery Programme-Capacity Building (SPCRP-CB) and the current Acting FAO Representative Mr Charles Agobia is leading the new programme team.

For more information about the Food Security Policy and Strategy Capacity Building Programme:

Charles.Agobia@FAO.org



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FAO in 2013

FAO is appealing for \$US 28.8 million under the Consolidated Appeals Process to assist 3.1 million vulnerable people in Sudan in 2013.

The funded projects will continue to support the transition in Sudan from short term interventions to activities that reduce long term dependency on aid.

To receive a copy of the FAO component of the CAP email Zoie.Jones@FAO.org

Think.Eat.Save

Global Campaign to Stop Food Waste

FAO has joined forces with the UN Environment Programme (UNEP) to launch a new campaign to cut the world's 1.3 billion tonnes of annual food waste.

The Think.Eat.Save. campaign aims to reduce food loss and waste along the entire chain of food production and consumption and specifically targets food wasted by consumers, retailers and the hospitality industry.

Worldwide, about one-third of all food produced, worth around US\$1 trillion, gets lost or wasted in food production and consumption systems, according to data released by FAO. Food loss occurs mostly at the production stages - harvesting, processing and distribution - while food waste typically takes place at the retailer and consumer end of the food-supply chain.



Food Facts

Every year, consumers in rich countries waste almost as much food (222 million tonnes) as the entire net food production of sub-Saharan Africa (230 million tonnes).

The food currently wasted in Europe could feed 200 million people.

The food currently lost in Africa could feed 300 million people.

In developing countries 40% of losses occur at post-harvest and processing levels.

Food losses during harvest and in storage translate into lost income for small farmers and into higher prices for poor consumers.

Even if just a quarter of the food currently lost or wasted globally could be saved, it would be enough to feed 870 million hungry people in the world.

A new information sharing portal www.thinkeatsave.org explains the many and diverse initiatives currently underway around the world as part of the campaign.

Supporting Sudan's Livestock Health

Community Animal Health Workers Network

FAO and the State Ministry of Livestock in North Darfur have supported the launch of a Community Animal Health Workers (CAHWs) Network. Similar networks in other states will follow. FAO Senior Livestock Officer Mardi Ibrahim is leading the project.

FAO NEWSLETTER: What is the aim of the new network?

MARDI IBRAHIM: Primarily the network is about sharing information and knowledge. CAHWs are predominantly livestock owners themselves, so an active CAHWs network shares vital field information on all aspects of the livestock sector which will be particularly useful for remote or hard-to-reach localities. Say for example if there is a disease outbreak or particularly bad pasture season. The network also facilitates the exchange of experience, knowhow and advice among CAHWs and between CAHWs and the relevant state livestock ministry. CAHWs are also able to support each other through the network by pooling their money together to buy a large amount of quality veterinary drugs more cheaply or more reliably.

Q: Is the network only for CAHWs trained by FAO?

MI: No, membership is open to CAHWs trained by any organization in Sudan. We have 214 CAHWs registered so far in North Darfur. For the networks to be really productive and strong we want all active CAHWs to participate.

Q: How can a CAHW join the network?

MI: We're working with each state's livestock ministry and implementing partners to compile a register of CAHWs which means that we can then put people in touch with each other so everyone knows who's active in which villages and localities.

Q: What happened at the January CAHWs workshop in El Fashir?

MI: At the workshop all the key partners came together to make a work plan to set the way forward for the network this year. We also discussed regulating the CAHWs, how we can improve their communication and how we can increase their capacity to provide a broader range of animal health services for livestock owners. We are happy to acknowledge OFDA's support for the workshop, and a second one that will be held in Geneina in March.

For more information contact ElMardi.Ibrahim@FAO.org



Feature: FAO in the Field

Supporting Returnees in Darfur

Zainab Ibrahim Abdulla is one of approximately 200,000 internally displaced Darfuris who've returned to their homes since early 2011. For the past 2 years she's eked out a new start in the village of Nyoro in West Darfur.

"We came here because where we were staying we had no income, we just collected wood to make charcoal, that's all," she says.

Zainab fled her home in 2006, at the age of 20, and spent the intervening years living as an internally displaced person in Misterei, a large village south of West Darfur's capital Geneina. In Misterei she got married and had four children but life was tough. They had no land to cultivate and lived off food aid. She says her family chose to come to Nyoro because they'd heard it was relatively safe and they wanted to start farming again.

Now, with the help of FAO and national implementing partner Sudanese Peace

(cont.) Humanitarian Organization, Zainab is growing her own vegetables and groundnuts. The project was funded by the Common Humanitarian Fund.

"Here, life is better," she says.

The homes in Nyoro are mostly pre-fabricated rectangular houses with a pitched, grass roof instead of the more traditional round huts. They were delivered as part of the humanitarian community's support to the returnee process. A market has been established and FAO has helped build a livelihoods centre where villagers can make cheese and process groundnuts.

Working Together

One of Zainab's neighbours Fatima Barra Ibrahim came back to Nyoro two years ago with her five children. She's growing okra and other vegetables in a plot of land that's shared by both Arab and non-Arab women. "If we have shelter but no food we won't survive here. We're farming together now and there's no distrust. I'm not afraid," she says.

TOP LEFT: Zainab Ibrahim Abdulla in Nyoro's livelihoods centre which was built and equipped under an FAO project funded by the Common Humanitarian Fund.

BOTTOM LEFT: Nyoro is west of West Darfur's capital Geneina, near Sudan's border with Chad.

Less Reliant on Aid

FAO through the SPHO has provided the returnees with the equipment they need to grow their own food including locally-adapted seeds, hand tools, treadle pumps for irrigation, donkeys and donkey ploughs. As well, returnees have been trained to make and use fuel-efficient stoves that require less



ABOVE: A groundnut processor in Nyoro.

(cont.) coal, and to make cheese and groundnut oil and paste.

Across Darfur, the number of people returning to their villages is only a fraction of the 1.7 million IDPs registered in camps. Ongoing insecurity means returning is often too risky. Re-establishing land tenure and finding livelihoods opportunities are also significant obstacles.

This year, FAO's activities in Darfur seek to redress some of these issues. Under the Consolidated Appeals Process, FAO is seeking \$US 18 million to help more than 2 million vulnerable people in Darfur including returnees like Zainab and Fatima, IDPs and host communities improve their food security and become less reliant on outside aid.



ABOVE: A woman with her baby and donkey after spending the morning working in an irrigated vegetable plot in Nyoro.

LEFT: A woman uses a treadle pump supplied under FAO's CHF-funded project to irrigate her vegetable crop in Nyoro.

BELOW: A boy rides a horse through the market when it was under construction.



CONTACT US

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